Blair County Whig.

OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.

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DIRECTORY

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE WHIG.

List of Post Offices in Blair County.

Post Office.	*Post Master.*
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Antestown,	B. F. Bell.
Arch Spring,	I. C. Caldwell.
Canoe Creek.	D. W. Brown.
Duncansville,	Mrs. McCabe.
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Fostoria,	A. B. Myers.
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	Salary.
Abraham Lincoln, of Ill., President,	$25,000
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W. H. Seward, of N. Y., Sec. of State,	8,000
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Gideon Welles, of Conn., Sec. of Navy,	8,000
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THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Roger B. Taney, of Md., Chief Justice,	6,500
J M Wayne, of Ga., Associate Justice,	6,000
John Catron, of Tenn., " "	6,000
J. A. Campbell, of Ala., " "	6,000
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

Court meets the first Monday in December at Washington.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor. A. G. Curtin, of Centre county.
Secretary of the Commonwealth, Eli Slifer.
Attorney General, W. A. Meredith, of Philad.
Adjutant General. E. M. Biddle.
Auditor Gen'l, Thomas E. Cochran, York Co.
Surveyor General, Wm. H. Keim, Berks Co.
State Treasurer, H. D. Moore, Philadelphia.
Supt. of Common Schools, Thos. H. Burrows.

THE JUDICIARY.

Chief Justice, Walter H. Lowrie.
Associate Justices, George W Woodward, James Thompson, William Strong, John M. Read.

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Hon. Edgar Cowan, of Westmoreland Co.
Hon. David Wilmot, of Bradford Co.

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Hon S. S. Blair, Member of House of Rep's.
Lewis W. Hall, member of the State Senate.
Thaddeus Banks, member of State Legislature.

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Benj. L. Hewit, District Attorney.
Geo. L. Cowen, Geo. Koon, and James M. Kinkead, County Commissioners.
H. A. Caldwell, Clerk to Commissioners.
John McKeage, Treasurer.
Peter Good, William Burley, and David Aurandt, Directors of Poor.
John Penn Jones, Poor House Treasurer.
Edward McGraw, jr., Steward of Poor House.
Benj. Rough, Mercantile Appraiser.
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BOROUGH OFFICERS.

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William Jack, Burgess
Wm. Johnston, John C. West, John McClure, David K. Ramey, A. Vowinkle and Wm. G. Murray, Town Council.
Lewis H. Williams, Clerk to Town Council.
A. S. Landis, Borough Treasurer.
[illegible]eeder, Weigh Master.
[illegible] Russ, Constable.
[illegible] D. Rea, John Cresswell, Thad. [illegible]el Barr, and Thomas McFar[illegible]tors.
[illegible]surer of School Board.

[illegible]AD CARS.

[illegible]ARTURES.

[illegible]— [illegible]xp. Tr. West. [illegible]l Tr. East. [illegible]r. West.

[illegible]. West. [illegible] West. [illegible]Vest.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

HOLLIDAYSBURG.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1861.

SPEECH OF HON. E. COWAN.

Hon. EDGAR COWAN, one of the new United States Senators from Pennsylvania, recently delivered a speech at Mount Pleasant (Westmoreland county) Union meeting. It fully confirms the favorable opinions which have been expressed of his ability as a profound reasoner and accomplished orator, and justifies the belief that, on the floor of the Senate, he will prove a worthy representative of this great State. In considering the question of our probable success in suppressing the rebellion, he states that no revolution has hitherto succeeded unless those who were engaged in it were sincerely convinced that they were [illegible]

[illegible] that the National Government has ever injured, in any way, a single rebel;" that the people of the South, at the elections in which they last had opportunity to freely and unreservedly express their opinions, virtually voted for the Union in nearly all the States except South Carolina; that the whole strength of the Secession movement in the outset was derived from the particular time at which it was set on foot, because then an exciting Presidential election had just been concluded, in which all the Southern candidates had been defeated; that an almost total misapprehension of the true aims and purposes of the North existed there at that period, and that, eventually, these misrepresentations will be understood; and that the nearly entire unanimity of the North, together with the superior means and resources of the loyal States, should, in a mere military point of view, enable them to triumph over a foe of inferior power. After paying a deserved tribute of applause to the Northern Democrats who have aided to "strangle the serpent of Secession in its cradle," he delivered the following eloquent invocation to the young men of our country to rally to the defence of our Government in this trying hour of our national peril:—*Press.*

"The true question, however, is, *are we willing to sustain the effort now making to compel obedience to the Constitution and the laws?* Or are we going to shrink from the magnitude of the task, and idly trust ourselves to chance for the future? Are we about to rise in our might in defence of the Government of our fathers? Or are we tamely to sit down beside their graves and allow it to be destroyed? Let the young men of the country answer, and upon that answer, depends the result. I cannot think they will lose this glorious opportunity to enrol themselves on the lists of fame, by sustaining the national honor and the national fame. What Greek was there that was not proud to say that he had fought for his country against the Persian at Marathon, Platea, or Salamis? Have we no immortal band to devote themselves for us as the Spartans did at Thermopylæ? Have we no Leonidas to lead them? Where was the Roman who did not boast of having performed his part in resisting Hannibal or Pyrrhus in the great battles upon which the fate of the Republic depended? Are our youth afraid of losing their rings and jewelry, and of having them poured out by the bushel in triumph upon the floor of the rebel Congress by the messengers of Beauregard? Are they afraid of the scars they may receive while fighting under our flag? If they are, then we have "lost our breed of noble bloods," and the whip of tyranny must again resound to lash us into the proper estimate of the liberties we are about to lose. "Dishonorable graves" are yawning everywhere around us—are there cowards who prefer them? If so, then the men of the Revolution died childless, and the heritage of glory, which descended from them, has fallen upon serfs. Are there none in New England who remember Lexington and Bunker Hill? Has New York no traditions of Saratoga? Is not Trenton still in New Jersey to remind her children of the crossing of the Delaware? Has Pennsylvania lost the recollection of Germantown or Brandywine? Surely not! as long as men have red and warm blood in their veins, the story of those battle fields will stir it in vindication of the mighty dead who struggled for them then against the most formidable power on the earth, and achieved for us that which has ennobled, or ought to have ennobled us—Independence. Still the young Republic was baptized in the blood of another war. Is the heroism of that one forgotten too? Have the sons of those who fought at North Point submitted to mobs and treason, and the heirs of Barney's glory yielded to a reign of Terror? Surely the people of the Southern States will not allow any longer this wicked crusade against the Union their fathers did so much to create, and suffered so much to preserve? Will not the loyal men there soon recur to the past for guidance as to the future? Have we all degenerated away from the heroic, till we are the prey of thieves and robbers? I trust that we have not yet fallen so low as to disgrace ourselves without an effort, because if we fail in this war and this cause, then we are a by-word and a reproach among the nations, and unworthy the respect of even the meanest of them. [illegible] No men ever had so glorious an opportunity of distinguishing themselves in the army [illegible] a cause so just, or a foe so wicked. We have had crusades to rescue the holy land from the grasp of the infidel, we have had holy wars in which one religion defended itself against another, but this is of far more moment than either; our land is sacred, too, but as the home of freemen, and our war is holy because it is a battle for the tolerance of all religions and the freedom of all speech and all beliefs. Every young man who enlists in our cause rises to the dignity of the old soldier of the Republic; he puts himself upon the same footing with the soldiers of the first and second wars with Great Britain; every young man who refuses will one day blush to explain to his inquiring children why he too was not in the fray and eager for the glorious strife in defending the Union against the great rebellion.

"Let all men, then, arouse themselves and respond to the call of their common country, by forgetting all feuds and past differences, and standing together as one man shoulder to shoulder, in her defence. If we all do so, the great heart of the world will be cheered, humanity will have more hope, and then will be a general jubilee of the nations. On the other hand, if by hatred, passion, and prejudice, we divide and differ, struggle feebly and fail, then the great battle is ended, and the capacity of the people to govern themselves is settled against them for ages. No more Washingtons, Adamses, Jeffersons, Clays, and Jacksons will rise up to fight the battles of the poor and lowly, but the shades of the mighty dead of past ages, who loved their race, will come to the minds and imaginations of future patriots, and say, in tones of solemn and sepulchral warning, 'Cease, cease; it is all vain and idle; those for whom you labor and toil will trample under foot the blessings you obtain for them, and sadden your after life with the catalogue of their follies and crimes. Leave them to their taskmasters; fate wills it.'"

THE POWER OF CONSCIENCE.

A REMARKABLE STORY OF GUILT.—One day during August, of 1851, a respectable farmer, named Watts, living near Frome, in England, went to market, leaving his daughter Sarah—a pretty girl of sixteen—to mind the house. Upon his return home, he found the helpless girl lying dead in the dairy, with several severe abrasions on her head, and other evidences that she had been foully murdered. As nothing had been stolen from the house, apparently, it was hard to imagine what had instigated the assassin to commit the brutal crime, and justice was at fault to find the guilty one. Three vagabond characters of Frome and the vicinity were arrested upon the mere ground of their being such characters, and were committed for trial; but the jury acquitted them, there being no reliable proof of any kind to fasten the guilt on them. Arrangements were next made to arrest a man named Joseph Sears, who had been a suitor for the girl's hand; but he left the place and enlisted in the army before the writ could be served upon him; and so the matter ended for the time. Ten years rolled away, and one day about two weeks ago, Joseph Sears returned to Frome an invalid. He went to a magistrate's to get his remmittance form filled up, that he might draw the three month's pay due to him on his discharge from the army, and exhibited so many signs of extreme unhappiness while the magistrate was preparing the document, that the latter asked him what was the matter. Sears hesitated for a moment, and, then, with an expression of fearful wildness in his eyes, disclosed that he was the murderer of Sarah Watts? Thinking that the soldier must be mad, the man of law endeavored to sooth him, telling him that he did not know what he was saying. Sears then repeated his former avowal, declaring that conciousness of his crime would indeed make a madman of him, if he concealed it any longer. Finding that he was sane, and in earnest, the magistrate ordered his clerk to take down in writing what the soldier might say, and Sears at once made the following confession:

"I murdered Sarah Watts. I hope the God above will let me live to see her again in another world. I have had it in my head a long time, I have been very unhappy, I hope that God above will wash away our sins. I done it for love. It was on a market day. I asked her to go up Birch Lane to pick some water-cresses.—She wouldn't go. We had often been there together. It was in August it happened. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon I went to the house. I thought he was worth some money and she couldn't tell where it was. I told her to tell me where it was, and I would marry her and take her to America [illegible] of her—then we would [illegible] had a toter in my hand, and [illegible] the headwith it. I said I should have to suffer forit, either in heaven or in hell.—I struck her in the kitchen, and dragged her into he dairy. I caught hold of her by the fet, and put head first into the milk-pail, and left her in the dairy dead. I took two shillings out of a cup on the mantlepiece.

I went up stairs and searched above. I took some clothes and went my way, and went to sea. I was blamed for it at the time, and I enlisted as a soldier to get out of the way, I have now got it off my mind. I killed her for love I was very fond of her."

After reading the confession over, to see that it was correct, Sears signed his name to it, and surrendered himself a prisoner to the law. He is now in Shepton jail, and will be tried for life this month.

LIFE AT BADEN-BADEN.

A correspondent of an English paper says:—'The lion of the German gambling-tables has been staying here for a few days. Garcia, the Spaniard, who won so much at Hamburg, has also broken the bank here no less than five times, and on each occasion has pocketed nearly $20,000. But $80,000 was not considered a sufficient profit, and on his trying for a larger gain, he lost about $30,000 in one pay, and about $80,000 the following day. His great losses had the effect of bringing out his temper and in an excited tone he began to address the company present. He said that Mr. B——, the director of the gambling-house was too great a lord, and thought it not worth his while to attend to his request.—This request was that Garcia should play 12,000 francs a loup, as he considered by being limited to 6000 francs a loup. Mr. B——, told him that it was the established rule that no player should stake more than 6000 francs at one time, and as such was the custom of the gambling-house bank, no alteration could be made to please the lion of the gambling world. At this moment, when all was excitement, the infuriated lion crushed and crumpled in his clenched fists several bank notes for thousands of francs; the croupiers stared aghast; the inspector of the game called him to order, but no order was restored; on the contrary, the confusion was heightened by an England baronet and a little Frenchman having a fight, to the great confusion and fright of all the company present. The two boxers were expelled the kerusal, and order was restored, the game continued and finished, when the lion was relieved of all his surplus notes.

Any person present on that occasion might learn a lesson, and such a lesson as would teach him never to gamble. He might read in the anxious faces of the gamblers the emotions that were passing within. Many of them have staked upon the tapis very nearly all their fortunes, and remain with but a little remnant of their patrimony, and that being lost, they are reduced to beggary; others play with their incomes, and the result is that they are obliged to practise hard economy during the greater part of the year, to make up for the losses they have sustained during their stay in the German gambling towns; while there are others who are tempted to try their luck with that which does not belong to them, and after an unsuccessful attack upon the bank, end their days in prison But everybody knows this, yet every body. plays; the ruin of many does not act a d warning. Nothing will prevent the evil but the closing of all these German gambling-houses.

RETURN OF THE EXPEDITION OF DR. HAYES.

A telegraphic dispatch, from Halifax, to Henry Grinnell, Esq., from Dr. Hayes, announces the arrival of the exploring schooner *United States* at that port, where he had put in to repair, and to obtain supplies. The voyage from Greenland is represented as having been very stormy.

The gratification experienced by the return of this enterprising Arctic voyager, will be somewhat saddened by the intelligence of the death of two of the party. Dr. Augustus Sontag, the Astronomer of the Expedition, and Mr. Gibson Caruthers, both of whom accompanied Dr. Kane on his last voyage to the Arctic regions. The thirteen surviving members of the original party are stated to be well. The schooner in which this voyage was made was purchased, and mostly fitted out in Boston, from which place she sailed the latter part of June, 1859. She has, accordingly, passed two Winters in the Arctic regions. According to the brief particulars received by telegraph, Dr. Hayes penetrated by the [illegible] and sledges, as far north [illegible] vented [illegible] north than Port Foulke, near Cape Alexandria, on account of heavy ice. The full particulars of the voyage will be awaited with much interest—a melancholy interest to the many friends of the lamented Sontag, the particulars of whose fate are yet involved in doubt. Dr. Sontag accompanied Dr. Kane on his last voyage, and when Dr. Hays was about to embark on his expedition, he resigned his place as Astronomer of Dudley Observatory, to join him. Dr. Sontag was educated at Altona, and was, we believe, recommended to Dr. Kane by Prof. Bache. He married a German lady shortly after his return from that expedition.

The return of Dr. Hayes has been looked for with the greatest interest by English geographers and Arctic officers. As the field is now left open, it is not unlikely that another expedition may be sent out from England within a short period.

It may not be generally known that a Swedish expedition to Spitzbergen sailed during the month of June last, with the intention of endeavoring to reach the Pole by following Parry's track to the westward of Greenland. If unsuccessful, it was their purpose to return and spend the Winter in Spitzbergen, and resume their journey the following season. Intelligence is also looked for with great anxiety from Mr. Hall, who sailed from New-London on board of a whaler eighteen months ago, with the avowed intention of making search for additional relics, or for some surviving members of Franklin's expedition. His undertaking will possess novel interest, particularly from the fact that Mr. Hall will be unaccompanied by any European, as he intends to accustom himself to the Esquimax mode of life, and employ them and journey with them only. Mr. Hall undertook this journey solely under a religious conviction of duty, and sacrificed everything to accomplish this great desire of his life.

Dr. Hayes may be expected at Boston in about a week or ten days.

☞ The great Comet which attracted so much attention last summer, is still seen with a telescope, not far from the star Eta, in the constellation Hercules. It is entirely shorn of that wonderful appendage known as the tail, and nothing remains but a nucleus enveloped in a nebu[illegible] the whole not unlike in appe[illegible] a small planetary nebula.

Smith and Brown runing opposite ways round a corner, struck each other. 'Oh dear says Smith, 'how you made my head ring!' That's a sign its hollow,' says Brown. 'Didn't yours ring? says Smith. 'No,' says Brown. That's a sign its cracked,' replied his friend.

"YE CONTINENTALERS."

In looking over some manuscript, which formerly belonged to our grandfather, we stumbled on the following specimen of continental poetry:

Come out, ye Continentalers!
We're going for to go
To fight the red-coat enemy,
Who're plagy 'cute,' you know.

Now, shoulder whoop!—eyes right and dress
Front!—Davis, wipe your nose;
Port whoop! thats sleek—now carry whoop!
Mike Jones, turn out your toes.

Charge bag'net!—that's your sort my boys,
Now quick time—march! that's right
Just so we'd poke the enemy,
If they were but in sight.

Halt—shoulder whoop!—stop laughing Nick,
By platoons—wheel—halt—dress!
Hold up your muzzles on the left,
No taking more or less.

Bill Sneezer, keep your canteen down,
We're going for to travel,
"Captain I want to halt a bit,
My shoe is full of gravel."

Ho—strike up music—for'ard march!
Now, point your toes Bob Rodgers,
See—yonder are the red-coat men—
Let fly upon 'em sogers!

The History of Hail Columbia.

In the summer of 1798 a young man connected with the theatre at Philadelpia as a singer was about to receive a benefit on a certain Monday evening. On saturday afternoon, previons, he called on Joseph Hopkins, a rising young lawer, 28 [illegible] age. wit[illegible] he had [illegible] when [illegible] where bo[illegible] had [illegible] twenty[illegible] fit" [illegible] [illegible] George had tried their hands, [illegible] that no words could be [illegible] suit the air. Hopkins promised [illegible] the attempt.

At that time there was a great discussion in the country as to the policy of America joiniug either France or England in the war then waged between those two nations and party spirit ran very high.—Hopkins endeavered to write a song that should be independent of and above the interests, passions and policy of both belligerents, and look and feel exclusively for American rights and honor. He wrote *Hail Columbia*. It was announced on Monday morning, and the theatre was crowded to excess, and so continued during the season, the song being encored and repeated many times each night, the audience joining in the chorus. It was also sung at nights in the streets, by large assemblies, including members of Congress, and has now become a National Song.

Philadelphia Boy on his Travels.

Mr. James Shoals, of Indianapolis, writes the following to the Cincinnati *Gazette:*

Samuel B. Jenkins, a veteran, born in Philadelphia, February 27, 1825; enlisted as drummer at Governor's Island, New York, June 2, 1837; went to Florida September, 1837, joined the sixth regiment of Infantry there, was in the battle of Okuchaba, December 25, 1837; and two other slight battles with the Indians; left Florida in 1841; in 1842 went with the sixth infantry up to Fort Smith, Arkansas; in 1846, traveled with his regiment from thence to Fort St. Antonio, Texas, where they joined General Wool's command; was with Gen. Wool until they joined Taylor at Saltillo, Mexico; his regiment then went with General Worth to Vera Cruz, where they joined Gen. Scott; was with the regiment in the battles of Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo. Contreras, Molino del Rey, and taking of the city of Mexio; was wounded at Cerro Gordo in the leg; at Cherubusco, by the stroke of a musket in the head, as his company was scaling the enomy's breastworks; was discharged at the end of the Mexican war, after being in the service three enlistments; studied law in Philadelphia four years; removed to Indiana, where he practsed law, and is now in the Seventeeth Regiment Indiana Volunteers as Sergeant Major. The same office he filled in the Sixth Regular Infan[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

THE WHIG.

OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.

HOLLIDAYSBURG.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1861.

CONFIDENCE IN THE GOVERNMENT.

It is a source of gratification and pride to contemplate the powers of our government. We have met with several recent and serious defeats, but these do not seem to abate our ardor or dampen the national courage. It is well that they do not. For, though we have suffered severe losses in several battles, and many gallant officers been slain, yet, hydra-like, fifty have sprung up where one fell. No unfortunate issue of a battle has yet stopped the current of enlistment. But the cry is, "still they come." We have pledged for the cause a mass of wealth as inexhaustable as the supplies of troops, and when one million in value has been swept away by the uncertain tide of war, two rushes to fill its place. The confidence of the people in the strength and durability of the government is exhibited in a no more luminous manner than by the alacrity with which our own capitalists lay hold upon the offers for loans. Every town and village has opened subscription books. Every individual who has fifty dollars to spare and to save is willing to loan it to his great benefactor, the government, the guardian of his youth and the pride and strength of his riper years.

We see not the active capitalist only, but the poor man [illegible] perhaps accumulate for a more [illegible] cause, is enabled to contribute [illegible] contribute to a fund that is not calculable by the ordinary rules of arithmetic but by the standard of human happiness and liberty. This is no idle fancy, wrought up for effect; but the daily experience of all who are in any way connected with the finances of the government.

It is also a source of national pride to witness such noble patriotism—such lofty enthusiasm—so many acts of self-devotion as are daily witnessed at almost every home, and upon every battle field. The couch in the chamber is stripped of its blanket to warm the patriotic soldier whose only covering is perhaps the cloudless sky. The busy fingers of the wife, the mother, or the sister ply the needles that the frosts of our winter may not render the soldier helpless and suffering. The women of our country whose physical weakness would furnish an excuse for despondency, have not given a single instance of faint-heartedness. Men like you, that are the sons of men who could hope against hope and who wiped out the reproach of servitude and punished the robber and plunderer, ought not to despair. You may have an army annihilated, but like the first Napoleon, you are able to marshall another before the smoke of the battle has cleared away.

You are not, we dare say, in any manner inferior to your enemy. Are you less intelligent than they? Have you less fire in your bosoms? Have you less prestige of valor? Are your wives and daughters, your mothers and sisters less virtuous and patriotic than theirs? Are you less the soldier than they? Have you fewer armies and less discipline than they? We thank God that it is not so. Then come up out of the valley and let your banners be seen. Don't let treason trample upon a flag that has waved over so many gallant heads and been the winding sheet of so many gallant dead. If there is any reason to hope it is now. The prayers of a united North are going up together, and the spirit of victory will descend to crown our arms with lasting and imperishable honor.

STATE TREASURER.—Among the candidates mentioned for State Treasurer, the name of Alexander C. Mullen, Esq., of Ebensburg, seems to be the most acceptable.

GEN. FREMONT.

In our last issue we stated that the cabinet at Washington had placed the removal of Gen. Fremont in the hands of the President, and that there was great probability of his being superceded. We with pleasure contradict our former statement. We had relied upon the word of another and a more widely circulated journal and were led into error.

The General is still in his place, doing good service. A portion of his body-guard has performed a gallant exploit in putting to flight a large number of rebels. The approach of his large and well organized army has started the enemy on the wing, and the General is in swift pursuit. In the agitation of the question of removal, more has been made out of it than was in it, complaints were laid before the President and his cabinet by some of the Blair family and perhaps so far as they went were well enough, but the commander of the Western army had to resort to extraordinary and it may be expensive measures to put on foot an efficient expedition against Price and his renegades. Of his failure to reinforce our troops at Springfield and Lexington it is enough to say that the General's characteristic energy is a sufficient answer. We believe the General, and the Goverment, and the Blair family are all well enough in meaning, but perhaps some of them have been mistaken a little in judgment.

THE REGISTER.

The editor of the *Register* in his issue of this week, says:

"We have read their (our) puff of our member elect and see nothing wrong in it, *if he* (Mr. Banks) *were their* (our) *candidate.*"

We must confess that until lately we did not expect from the man who now edits the *Register*, such a narrow and illiberal enunciation of policy. Have times come to such a pass that we cannot speak well of our neighbor unless he be "our candidate?" We hope forever to be free from such sentiments. We confess to be among those who at all times are ready to do all in their power for their friends. In a word, *we go for our friends*; but at the same time we wish it to be distinctly understood that we stand ready, at all times, to deal out justice to all parties.

There is yet another principle by which [illegible] to remain untouched, and that is [illegible] as a party [illegible] when the tide seems to run the wrong way. [illegible] Roller is a very respectable man, and we believe he will continue to support his country regardless of denunciations from any quarter.

THE ARMY ON THE POTOMAC—FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE EVACUATED.

We have news from the Potomac that the rebel army has fallen back upon Centreville without leaving even a guard to protect Fairfax Court House. They will likely retire behind their entrenchments at Manassas Junction, where they have a railway to carry reinforcements, and strong works to protect themselves from our artillery. They seem to anticipate an attack from our fleet, at Aequia Creek, from whence they can send troops along the railway to Richmond, in case they find an attack is to be made upon Portsmouth, and by the rivers upon Richmond. The starting of our naval expedition has perhaps, more than anything else, caused the rebels to evacuate Fairfax Court House.

CONFEDERATE BONDS.

Many of the planters of the Cotton States supposed that their government had agreed to take their cotton bales in exchange for Confederate Bonds, but Mr. Memminger puts their minds at rest. He tells them that they only pledge or mortgage their cotton and that the government will take the money after it is realized by the planter. How green the people of the South must have been to suppose that Jeff. Davis & Co. had become cotton factors.—This same Memminger is the man who last winter a year first threw out to Virginia and North Carolina the bait of resistance and secession.

EDUCATIONAL.—A Convention of persons officially connected with the educational interests of the State, has been called by the Superintendent of Common Schools, to meet at Harrisburg on Tuesday, Nov. 26, 1861.

Presidents of Colleges, County Superintendants, Principals of High Schools and other friends of education have been invited to attend.

OUR NEIGHBORS IN EUROPE.

At an entertainment given to Earl Russel, at New Castle-upon-Tyne, his Lordship took occasion to speak of American affairs. In his speech he affected great sorrow at the unhappy relations existing in this country, and mourned over the loss that free government has suffered in consequence of our difficulties. He still insists upon the abolition of slavery as the only means of preserving the National health—if we are once so fortunate as to restore it. ——A letter from the Duke d' Aumale expresses his delight at the appointment of his two nephews as aids to Gen. McClellan and also expresses satisfaction that they are upon the right side.——The rumored departure of Garibaldi from Caprera is denied.——The Pope has created an Arch-Bishopric and five Bishopries of Hayti. ——The Empress of Austria had gone into Albania for the purpose of recruiting her health.——The King and Queen of Prussia made their grand entry into Konigsberg, on the 14th inst. The affair was brilliant, and passed off with satisfaction and a promise of a peaceful reign.——The Bishop of Barcelona had ordered three hundred volumes of spiritualistic works to be burnt.——Poland has been declared to be in a state of seige. There is a suppressed spirit of liberty in Poland which upon every favorable opportunity breaks out and brings upon the unhappy people the vengeance of an angry throne.

☞ We call attention to the card in another column of Chas. C. Tucker, Pension and Bounty Land Agent at Washington City. Those entitled to Pensions, Bounty Land or Bounty money, can have their Claims prepared and forwarded to Mr. Tucker upon calling at this office.

☞ We have just now received the report of Adjutant General Thomas who went with Secretary Cameron to Missouri to investigate the Fremont difficulty. He intimates that a removal of Gen. Fremont would be of advantage to the cause of the Government, in Missouri.

THE REBELLION.

National Forces.

Brilliant charge of Gen. Fremont's Body Guard upon two thousand rebels—the enemy completely routed.

HEADQUARTERS, IN THE FIELD,
Near Harmonsville, Mo., Oct. 26.

Capt McKeever, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.:

Yesterday afternoon, Major SEAGONI, at the head of my guard, made a most brilliant charge upon a body of the enemy, drawn up in line of battle, at their camp at Springfield, 2,000 or 2,200 strong. He completely routed them, cleared them from the town, hoisted the National flag on the Court-house, and retired upon a reinforcement, which he has already joined. Our loss is not great.

This successful charge against such a very large odds is a noble example to the army. Our advance will occupy Springfield to-night.

(Signed) J. C. FREMONT
Major-General Commanding

Gen. Fremont's body-guard numbers 300.

[Ever since the battle of Wilson's Creek, it will be recollected, Springfield has been in possession of the rebels, and they have thus been able more readily to keep communication open between Arkansas and Missouri, where, until recently PRICE has been operating. They have also had possession of Lebanon, some distance northeast of Srpingfield, and it is said they have collected there a large quantity of army stores, which will of course, now fall into the hands of Gen. FREMONT.—ED. *Times.*]

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE VICTORY.

SPRINGFIELD, Saturday, Oct. 26.

The following is a special dispatch to the St. Louis *Republican:*

"The following dispatch has been received, announcing a most brilliant victory at Springfield by Gen. FREMONT'S Body Guard, numbering 150 men:

FIVE MILES OUT OF BOLIVAR, Oct 25—10 A. M.—General: I report respectfully that yesterday at 4 P. M. I met in Springfield about 2,000 rebels formed in line of battle. They gave a very warm reception, but your guard with one feeling made a charge, and in less than three minutes the enemy was completely routed by 150 men. We cleared the city of every rebel and retired, it being near night, and not feeling able to keep the place with so small a force.

Major WHITE'S command did not participate in the charge. I have seen charges, but such brilliant bravery I have never seen, and did not expect. Their war-cry, "FREMONT and the Union," broke forth like thunder.

(Signed) CHARLES SEAGONI,
Major Commanding Bodyguard.

Col. John M. Richardson, who rode over to the vicinity of Springfield last evening, says Major Seagoni was guided to the town, from the Jefferson to the Mount Vernon roads, by Judge Owens. The camp was just outside of the city.

Maj. Seagoni was compelled to pass through a lane and let down a number of fence rails before he could charge on the foe, thus drawing their fire.

There was a good deal of fighting in Springfield, and from the houses, two secessionists, who ran out of their dwellings and fired at the body guard, were killed.

Maj. Seagoni was advised of the force of the rebels, but he was determined to have a fight.

Col. Pearce, said to be from Arkansas, commanded one of the rebel regiments.

It is thought that the cause of that increased rebel force at Springfield was the large amount of plunder gathered there for some weeks past, which, it is stated, they intend to take South with them, but which will of course fall into our hands.

The loss of either is not stated.

THE LATE BATTLE AT FREDERICKTOWN.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sunday, Oct. 27.

The fifty prisoners taken in the battle of Fredericktown have been put to work on the trenches at Cape Girardeau.

The accounts of Major Scofield, who commanded the batteries in the action, show that this victory was the most complete of any yet achieved by our army during the war.

Jeff. Thompson escaped on foot, after having his horse killed under him. The rebel force was about 6,000, while ours was only 4,000.

Major Frank White, who recaptured Lexington, recently, at the head of 180 men, and released our sick and wounded soldiers, after driving out some 500 rebels, is a son of a prominent New-York lawyer.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY AFFAIRS.

HARRISBURG, Sunday, Oct. 27.

A Commission has been appointed by the Governor to attend to the interests of the Pennsylvania volunteers [illegible] allotment rolls for remitting [illegible] their pay to their families.

A REBEL SCOUTING-PARTY CAPTURED.

A scouting-party, in force, from Gen. Hancock's division, when near Fairfax Court House, at two o'clock to-day, met, surrounded, and captured, a large scouting party of rebels. They brought them to the city this evening, and they were sent to the navy yard.

COL. BAKER'S REMAINS.

Col, Baker's body has been embalmed. It will be exhibited, in state, in Philadelphia, previous to its removal to California.

TO BE INVESTIGATED.

The Ball's Bluff affair is to be submitted to a thorough investigation by the continued military authorities.

NO SOLDIERS IN THE CITY.

By the regulations of the Provost Guard the city is almost without a solitary soldier. Not only are squads of ten or a dozen detailed to march round the city *night* and *day*, but a soldier, musket in hand, is stationed at nearly every corner, and all soldiers without passes are arrested, while passes are granted only in the most urgent cases.

FREMONT.

The removal of Fremont is Certainly postponed for the present.

SICK SOLDIERS.

The official reports, published this morning, of sick soldiers in our hospitals in Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria, give a total of eight hundred and ninety-seven.

A SOLDIER KILLED.

A soldier who attempted to pass the guard at Georgetown last night was shot and killed.

THE CASE OF COL. EINSTEIN—HIS PROTEST.

The case of Col Einstein, of Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment, bids fair to excite much attention. The following order was handed him by the Assistant Adjutant General:

Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, Oct. 22, 1861.

Max Einstein,

Late Colonel Pennsylvania Twenty-seventh Volunteers:

Sir: I am directed to inform you that, in obedience to instructions from the Hon. Secretary of War, you were on the 2d inst mustered out of the service of the United States as a Colonel of the Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obd't serv't,

George. D. Ruggles,
Assistant Adjutant General,

Colonel Einstein says that he called on Secretary Cameron and showed him this document. Secretary Cameron, according to what the Colonel says, disclaimed having any knowledge of it.

GEN. PRICE AT NEOSHO, MO.

ROLLA, Mo., Oct. 29.

Thirty-eight more of our wounded soldiers arrived to-day from Springfield at this place. They left on Thursday last. Gen. Price was then at Neosho, Newton county.

On Wednesday about a thousand rebels entered Springfield and took away a considerable quantity of stores left by Colonel Taylor.

FROM THE SOUTH.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 29.

The Louisville *Courier*, (now published at Nashville, and issued from Bowling Green,) has the following dispatch:

RICHMOND, Oct. 21.

The track of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad has been torn up from Fairfax Station to Manassas.

Breckenridge, Preston, and Humphrey Marshall arrived at Richmond on the 21st. They were received with the greatest cordiality and enthusiasm.

General John Grayson, commanding the Florida forces, died at Tallahassee.

Governor Moore, of Louisiana, has issued an order requiring all persons leaving New Orleans and Jefferson Point, on steamboats, for Memphis, to obtain passes from the Executive office.

THE BATTLE AT CAMP WILD CAT.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 29.

Col. Thomas' official account of the Wild Cat affair says the opposing forces were nearly equal in numbers, and that the Federal forces repulsed the enemy with great loss to the rebels and but little to the Federals.

CAPTURE OF A REBEL SCHOONER.

BOS[illegible], Oct. 29.

A private letter st[illegible] that the sloop-of-war *Dale* capt[illegible] laden with rice whi[illegible] the blockade of [illegible]

[illegible] of the Massachusetts Twentieth, shows their loss at Ball's Bluff to have been: One officer killed, and 5 wounded; privates, 147 killed, wounded, and missing.

MORE REGIMENTS FOR THE WAR.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 29.

Governor Curtin, in accordance with instructions received from the War Department, has issued marching orders to the following named regiments:

Col. Hartranft's Fifty-first Regiment.
Col. Dodge's Fifty Second "
Col. Brookes' Fifty-third "
Col Coulter's Eleventh "

The above were all at Camp Curtin.

Col. Davis' 104th Reg't at Doylestown.
Col. Cake's 96th Regiment at Pottsville.
Col. Guss' 97th Reg't at West Chester.
Also, one regiment from Camp Cameron.

These regiments, eight in number, are all full, and splendidly armed and equipped, and will move to their respective destinations during this week.

The Rebellion.

Our news from Western Virginia is generally good, but to-day it is better than good—it is the best we have received from any quarter for several days. Gen. Kelly, the hero of Phillippi, having sufficiently recovered from the serious wounds received there to resume active operations, has again made his mark against the rebels.—He marched from New Creek, in Hampshire County, on Friday night last, and attacked the enemy at Romney on Saturday afternoon, routing them and capturing many prisoners, together with three pieces of cannon and all their wagons and camp equipage. The rebels, in their precipitate retreat; took the road toward Winchester.—The National loss was but trifling.

We have also highly satisfactory news from Missouri. Springfield was again occupied by the National troops on Saturday evening, and the retreat of the rebel Price, with his army, is thus cut off, and he will be forced either to give battle, with the certainty of defeat, or to surrender. The occupation of Springfield was preceded by one of the most brilliant achievements which have yet marked the progress of the war. Major Segoyne, at the head of Gen. Fremont's body-guard, made a charge upon a body of the enemy, upwards of two thousand strong, drawn up in line of bat- at their camp, near the town. He completely routed them and cleared them from the vicinity, after which he hoisted the National flag on the court house, and then retired temporarily, to await a reinforcement, which soon joined him. Our last accounts, it will be recollected, left Price retreating towards Greenfield, in Dade County, on his way to Springfield, while Gen. Siegel was at Bolivar, in Polk County, pressing forward to reach Springfield before Price. This he has succeeded in doing, and Gen. Fremont has thus attained an almost incalculable advantage in position, which will no doubt soon be availed of.

Fredericktown, Mo., the scene of the recent defeat of Jeff. Thompson and Lowe, and the death of the latter, is also now occupied by the National forces. Thompson and his band were pursued by the victorious National troops for a distance of twenty-two miles beyond Fredericktown, on the Greenville road.

Western Virginia—The Rebels Abandoning the Contest.

The appointment of Gen. Lee, of the Confederate army, to supersede Gen. Zollicoffer, who is heading the invasion of Eastern Kentucky, indicates the entire abandonment, for the season, of the rebel campaign in Western Virginia. There was abundant reason for rebel discouragement in this deserted theatre of war. Gov. Wise made a complete wreck of his reputation, not only as an upright man, but as an efficient leader, in his brief campaign in the Valley of the Kanawha. He went forth from Richmond on his errand west of the mountains literally as Saul did, "breathing threatenings and slaughter" against those he was to oppose. But he found more human nature than heroism among Western Virginians. The Secessionists did not volunteer as he expected—they did not rush enthusiastically to his standard—they did not bring their guns and their ammunition, their meal and their flour, their horses and their herds, and offer all to Gov. Wise, a free gift from Virginians on the altar of their seceded State. On the contrary, Wise's recruits were few. They were mostly loafers and vagabonds, "lewd fellows of the baser sort," cowardly and addicted to stealing. The men of property preferred staying at home to campaigning under Wise. And as for their meat and flour, their cattle and provender, they held such articles only for sale at round prices, and did not receive Confederate scrip, even from the late Governor of Virginia, and the laureled conqueror of John Brown, in payment for their farm produce!

Wise was disappointed—then mortified [illegible] exasperated. Before the mad hero [illegible] soldiering in Western [illegible] lost all control of the naturally turbulent temper, and was raging like a madman, cursing and damning the population indiscriminately, seizing and confiscating whatever his ragged rebels needed; and he finally left the banks of the Kanawha, pursued by Gen. Cox, with the flames of a burning steamboat, destroyed by him in mere wantonness and vandalism, lighting his ignominious retreat.

After Wise came Floyd, the felon patron of the Confederate rebellion. He marched fifty miles—from Lewisburgh, the county town of Greenbrier, to the Gauley river—on his way to vanquish the enemy that had driven Wise out of the Kanawha region His essay was a reflection on Wise's courage or generalship, and angered the doughty ex-Governor. But Floyd achieved nothing but a retreat from Carnifex Ferry, before the rifles of Gen. Rosencrans. The two defeated rebels were sent sick, sorrowful, fighting, and in disgrace to Richmond to end their quarrel, and Gen. Lee superseded them both.

But the cold winds and rains of the mountains have put an end to the campaign on the Gauley. Both armies have fallen back. The Confederates are now at Lewisburgh, where they were two months ago; and Gen. Rosencrans holds the mountain gate of the Kanawha Valley. Fifty miles separate the late combatants. There is no further need of Lee in the mountains, and he is sent to Kentucky to help subjugate a State that refused to secede.

This is ominous of hard work in Kentucky. If LEE quits Virginia, he will not leave his regiment behind. He will try to lead a column through the heart of Kentucky, effeting a junction with BUCKNER, POLK and PILLOW, concentrating at Louisville, and making that city and Cincinnati winter the combined rebel forces.—Our correspondents in Kentucky unite in foreshadowing a mighty movement of the rebels upon that State. It is thought to be a matter of life and death with the rebels—involving the very existence of their cause—to break through Kentucky, reach the Ohio River and conquer their winter supplies. The Government will not fail to defeat such attempt.—*N. Y. Times.*

CABBAGE FOR WINTER.—By our mode of having green cabbage all winter, it is sometimes good up to May. It is This: Dig shallow trenches in a dry part of [illegible] garden—say two feet apart—in [illegible] the cabbages (which must [illegible] ken from tehir beds with [illegible] pretty closely; then [illegible] scaffolding, the posts [illegible] the ground; let it [illegible] middle to carry [illegible] witn straw or [illegible] This costs lit[illegible] you cabb[illegible] about a[illegible] *Germ[illegible]*

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The Star-Spangled Banner.

Oh! say can you see, by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming?
Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous fight,
O'er the rampart's we watched, were so gallantly streaming!
And the rocket's red glare, the bomb's bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there!
Oh! say, does that star-spangled banner yet wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave?

On the shore, dimly seen through the mists of the deep,
Where the foes haughty host in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze o'er the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam;
In full glory reflected, now shines on the stream—
'Tis the star-spangled banner! Oh, long may it wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore
That the havoc of war, and the battle's confusion,
A home and a country should leave us no more?
Their blood has wash'd out their foul footstep's pollution,
No refuge could save the hireling and slave,
From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave!
And the star-spangled banner in triumph doth wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

Oh! thus be it ever, when freemen shall stand
Between their loved home and wars desolation!
Blessed with victory and peace, may the Heaven rescued land
Praise the Power that hath made and preserved us a nation!
Then couquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto—"In God is our trust!"
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

Red, White, and Blue.

Oh Columbia, the gem of the ocean,
The home of the brave and the free,
The shrine of each patriot's devotion,
A world offer's homage to thee.
Thy mandates make heroes assemble,
When liberty's form stands in view,
Thy banners make tyranny tremble,
When borne by the red, white, and blue.
When borne by the red, white, and blue,
When borne by the red, white, and blue,
Thy banners make tyranny tremble,
When borne by the red, white, and blue.

When war waged its wide desolation,
And threaten'd our land to deform,
The ark then of freedom's foundation,
Columbia rode safe through the storm.
With her garland of victory o'er her,
When so proudly she bore her bold crew,
With her flag proudly floating before her,
The boast of the red, white, and blue.
The boast of, &c.

The wine cup, the wine cup bring hither,
And fill you it up to the brim,
May the wreath they have won never wither,
Nor the star of their glory grow dim,
May the service united ne'er sever,
And hold to their colors so true,
The army and navy forever,
Three cheers for the red, white, and blue.
Three cheers for, &c.

Friday morning, Nov. 1, 1861.

LOCALS.

☞ If you want new clothes, Goldman has the article of excellent style.

At Court.—Our old friend John Williamson, Esq., looking stout and hale. Glad to see him.

☞ On yesterday, a week, the Hollidaysburg German Band, left for Huntingdon camp to join Col. Murray's regiment.

☞ The young lad named Lust whose fall from a tree we noticed in last week's paper died on last Sunday evening from the injuries received.

☞ Our neighbor the *Standard* has ... in a new dress and ... it wave upon the ...

... pointed Drs. ... F. Hoop, ... Thomas ... Centre, ... J. S.

☞ On Thursday night, 24th inst, the Store of James Clarke, of Birmingham, Huntingdon co., was broken open and entered by several burglars, who after robbing the till, which by the way contained but a small sum of money—attempted to force the safe by means of gunpowder. Not being well instructed in the duties of their profession, they charged the lock with too much powder, and then retired to a distance, to observe its effects. The loud report of the explosion aroused the neighborhood and in the melee, the scoundrels escaped.

☞ The Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad is graded from Tyrone to Philipsburg, a distance of 23 miles. The track is laid from Tyrone 12 miles out and will be laid to Philipsburg by January next.

Our townsman Col. R. M. Lemon has set his stakes near Osceola, on the road 16 miles from Tyrone City, where he is now opening a Coal Bank. Bob is the man to do that business. So much for a Railroad.—When we get a Railroad made from Altoona to the Clearfield creek, near Ranstead's, past Wopsononock and Tub Spring Mills, we want Bob to open another Bank there.

Accident.— Mr. Robert Coleman, of White township, Indiana county, was severely injured on Wednesday of last week, under the following circumstances: He was engaged felling timber in the woods, and the limb of a tree which he had just cut down caught in decent on an adjoining tree, and from thence fell to the ground, striking Mr. C. on the head during its progress and inflicting a dangerous wound. He has been unable to speak since the accident, but hopes are entertained of his recovery.—*The Alleghanian.*

How to Keep Eggs.—Here is a recipe, which is worth the price of subscription to any house-keeper, and we give it to our readers gratis. It is at once simple and infalible. A gentleman has used it for eight years in his family, and never yet took a foul egg out of the liquid, and, what is better, eggs preserved in this way never lose their *richness:*

To 3 gallons of water add 1 pint of quick lime and 1 pint of salt, and stir till well mixed and dissolved. No care is needed in putting in the eggs, as they will always settle right end up, if just dropped ... into the vessel. None but those perfectly sound will sink. Those which float should be taken out, for although they may be good enough for immediate use, they are not entirely sound. It is not important whether the eggs be all placed in the vessel at once or at different times; and they can be taken out as they are needed.

A Day of Thanksgiving and Praise.

Pennsylvania, ss.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, *Governor of said Commonwealth.*

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, Every good gift is from above and comes down to us from the Almighty, to whom it is meet, right and the bounden duty of every people to render thanks for His mercies; Therefore I, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do recommend to the people of this Commonwealth that they set apart

Thursday, the 28th day of November next, as a day of solemn Thanksgiving to God, for having prepared our corn and watered our furrows, and blessed the labors of the husbandman; and crowned the year with His goodness, in the increase of the ground and the gathering in of the fruits thereof, so that our barns are filled with plenty: And for having looked favorably on this Commonwealth and strengthened the bars of her gates and blessed the children within her, and made men to be of one mind, and preserved peace in her borders; Beseeching Him also on behalf of these United States, that our beloved country may have deliverance from these great and apparent dangers wherewith she is compassed, and that He will mercifully still the outrage of perverse, violent unruly and rebellious people, and make them clean hearts, and renew a right spirit within them, and give them grace that they may see the error of their ways and bring forth fruits meet for repentance, and hereafter, in all godliness and honesty, obediently walk in His holy commandments. and in submission to the just and manifest authority of the republic, so that we, leading a quiet and peaceable life, may continually offer unto Him our sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving.

(L. S.) Given under my hand and the great seal of the State at Harrisburg, this sixteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-sixth.

By the Governor: ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

☞ Charges that certain officers of Volunteer Regiments have been furnishing information to the enemy are said to be rife at Washington. Stranger things have happened. The Revolution furnished one traitor General; why shouldn't we hand down to future ages a brace of unfaithful ...ptains?

PENNSYLVANIA.

HER ARMED FORCE IN THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

We submit this statement, prepared from official records, as the most correct and only reliable estimate that has yet been made as to the actual contribution of men, by Pennsylvania, to the federal forces. It is a plain grooping of facts in figures, the perusal of which must be gratifying to every Pennsylvanian:

Under the first requisition of the general government, Pennsylvania furnished—
25 *Regiments*, numbering in the aggregate 20,175
These were the *three months* men, put into the field in April, whose term of service expired in July last.

She also furnished—
4 *Regiments*, called for by the United States directly, for three years or during the war, amounting in the aggregate to 5,594
These four regiments were put into the field previous to the expiration of the three months term of enlistment, and are, of course, still in the service.
Also—
15 *Regiments*, constituting the Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, comprising 13 regiments of infantry, 1 of artillery and 1 of cavalry, numbering 15,653

She has now in the service, including the four regiments just mentioned, and the Penn'a Volunteer Reserve Corps—
50 *Regiments*, of which six are rifle regiments, and 6 *Companies* of infantry, numbering 55,407
6 *Regiments* of cavalry, numbering 6,628
1 *Regiment and* 3 *Companies* of artillery, numbering 1,545

making an aggregate in service of 63,580
If to this be added the men of Pennsylvania enlisted in Western Virginia, in the district of Columbia Volunteers, in the Maryland brigade, in regiments along the northern border of the state, and in Philadelphia for regiments of other states, estimated at 6,400

the above aggregate of men now *in service* is swollen to 69,980

She is now preparing to enter the service—
24 *Reg'ts* of infantry, numbering 25,128
5 *Regiments and* 4 *Companies* of cavalry, numbering 5,650
2 *Companies* of artillery, 312

making an aggregate of 31,090

Of the regiments preparing for service, she has now in camp ready to go into actual service—
9 *Regiments* of infantry, numbering 9,423
3 *Regiments* of cavalry, numbering 3,414

making an addition of 12,837
to the 69,980
—now in service,

and showing *Pennsylvanians* actually in the field to the number of 82,817
When the remaining 17 *Regiments* and 6 *Companies*, numbering 18,253
men, now preparing, shall be ready to enter the service, which is expected will be accomplished within the next six weeks,

It will appear that Pennsylvania's contribution to the war, exclusive of the 20,175 three months men, mustered out of service in July last, will be 101,070

The quota of men called for from Pennsylvania by the last proclamation of the President, was 75,000, and thus it is shown by the above, that the authorities have succeeded in exceeding this amount by *twenty-six thousand men!* In doing this, it is also worthy of notice, that there are throughout the state thousands of men ready to respond to any further requisition that may be made on the authorities of Pennsylvania for increased numbers, and there is material yet left among our mountains to form at least fifty more regiments, if it is deemed that the old Keystone State should contribute that increase to suppress rebellion.

These statements based on the most reliable facts and figures, show a result such as no other state in the Union can exhibit, notwithstanding the social and religious organization of our communities renders a vast portion of our people conscientious on the subject of bearing arms against their fellow men in any cause or for any purpose. In Philadelphia, Delaware, Montgomery, Bucks and Chester counties, where the Quaker sentiment and religion to a large extent prevail, the enlistment of men was immense—and in counties also where the Mennonite sect numbers a vast portion of the population. the same energy was manifested to swell our army and contribute financially to the support of the government. Beyond Philadelphia, there are counties in the commonwealth which have forwarded entire regiments, while along our borders, as we show in figures, the enlistments for other states was immense.

Taken altogether we submit this statement with pride, because it places Pennsylvania in the position justly her due, of having, first, given birth to the Declaration of Independence, second, that the convention to form the Constitution was held within her limits, and now she sends forth from her midst, and from among her bravest and most hardy sons, a larger force to sustain the Declaration of Independence and vindicate the Constitution and laws, than has been contributed by any other commonwealth in the Union.—*Penn'a Tel.*

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.

For the relief of the Sick and Wounded of the Federal Army, Wheeling Depot.

Rooms, No. 105½ Main Street,
Wheeling, Va., October 14, 1861.

To the Women of Virginia, Ohio and Pennsylvania:

The Sanitary Commission organized by the United States Government, to promote the health, happiness and efficiency of the soldiers in the army, has established an Agency in Wheeling Va., in care of Dr. C. D. Griswold, for the reception and distribution of Hospital Stores for the army in Western Virginia.

The plan of organization and wants of the Sanitary Commission, as well as the evidence of its usefulness, are given in the accompanying Circular, to which your attention is respectfully directed. Contributions of the articles herein enumerated are solicited from all who are loyal to our cause. Donations should be carefully packed, marked with the address given below, and forwarded free of expense to the commission.

All such donations will be promptly acknowledged and carefully dispensed to supply wants known by actual inspection to exist.

All Letters and Packages should be addressed to "U. S. Sanitary Commission, care Dr. C. D. Griswold, 205½ Main Street, Wheeling, Va."

Respectfully yours,
T. L. NEWBERRY, M. D.
Associate Secretary U. S. S. Commission.
C. D. GRISWOLD, M. D.
U. S. Inspector for Western Va.
D. L. L. FRACKNER,
Receiving Agent, Wheeling, Va.

HOSPITAL STORES WANTED BY THE UNITED STATES MILITARY COMMISSION.

1st. Hospital Shirts of two breadths yard wide, unbleached muslin, one and a half yard at flap; length of collar twenty inches; depth of arm-hole twelve inches; length of sleeve three fourths yards; hem at wrist and leave open ten inches; length of slit in front one yard; with a piece four inches wide lapping under; fasten with four tape strings.

Not more than one fourth of the stock shall be made by the above rule—for the rest, make plain loose night shirts, ordinary pattern, 1¼ yards long. A few may be made open all the way down the back, fastened up with tapes.

2d. Hospital Drawers, one and a fourth yards in length, one breadth yard wide, unbleached muslin in each leg; length from waist to crotch, on back, 22 inches, in front 18 inches with three buttons, hem and drawing around the waist and at each ancle.

Loose drawers of ordinary patterns are also required. A large proportion of these hospital garments ought at this season, to be made of light flannel, or canton flannel. The flannel used should be mixed with cotton, as less liable to shrink.

3d. Towels, Handkerchiefs, loose Slippers, *Woolen Socks.*

4th. Bed Linen.—Bed sacking, 7 feet long, 3 feet wide; pillow sacking, 16 inches wide, 36 inches long; sheets 4 feet wide, 8 feet long.

5th. Lint made from *linen* rags, either scraped or raveled in short threads. The linen must be perfectly clean and free from any taint of disease

6th. Bandages.—*First*, Rollers, from one to four inches wide, about four yards long, of soft cotton or flannel, rolled very hard and smothly. *Second*, Abdominal, or thick flannel; length, one and three quarters yards, to overlap in front; width, ten to thirteen inches, with narrow gores at the hips; three and a half inches high, and two inches wide at the bottom, with three broad taps on each side attached upon or above the gores. Old linen and cotton pieces, without seams or selvedges; for compresses and dressings.

Cotton batting and wadding, Oil Silk, Castile Soap and Sponges.

7th. Jellies, dried or canned fruits of every kind, tomatoes, sweet corn, (put up in sealed cans,) also light groceries in parcels, as tea, rice, corn starch, farina, sago, peral barley; oat meal, yeast cakes and yeast powders, brandy, native wines and cordials in pint bottles.

8th. Blankets, Quilts and Comfortables.—"The troops in the field need blankets. The supply in the country is exhausted. Men spring to arms faster than the mills can manufacture and large quantities ordered from abroad have not arrived. To relieve pressing necessities contributions are invited from the surplus of families. The regulation army blanket weigh five pounds but good, sound woolen blankets, weighing not less than four pounds, will be gladly received at the office of the United States Quartermaster in the principal towns of the loyal states, and applied to the use of the troops. To such as have blankets which they can spare, but cannot afford to give, the full market value of suitable blankets, delivered as above will be paid. M. C. MEIGS.
Quartermaster Gen. U.S."

Every blanket or quilt sent to the Sanitary Commission is equivalent in value to the nation to a blanket supplied as above by the Quartermaster General. The hospital must be provided for as well as the camps. Fred. Law Olmstead, Sec'y.

THE SITUATION.

We clip a portion of a leader from the *Lancaster Union* and commend it to our readers:

This is in part "the situation," and any one can see what a Herculean task is imposed upon the Administration, with flagrant rebellion in front, and smouldering disaffection in the rear. To its earnest support every truly loyal citizen is summoned by every consideration of patriotism, and even by the inferior consideration of an enlightened self-interet, excluding, of course, from the count the aspiring demagogue who would achieve his own mercenary ends even at the sacrifice of his country's honor and existence. For there is in fact no choice now except between a brave vindication of the Government, or a craven submission to rebellion. The cry of Peace is a miserable delusion and a fraud. No such thing can be had without the most absolute degradation and disgrace. On the basis of a reconstruction of the Union, it is unattainable on any terms, short of accepting the rebel constitution—the rebel official usurpers, and asking them to take possession of the Government on their own terms, and without conditions. Whoever wants a peace thus acquired, let him speak out; the people ought to know him. But Peace, on the basis of letting the traitors go and take with them their "Confederate States," what does that involve? These things at least—the dishonorable abandonment, not merely of the Union-men in those States which have severed themselves from the Union, but of the loyal men in Western Virginia, who have established themselves as the true government of the State faithful to the Constitution, and also in Missouri and Kentucky, both of which have time and again refused to join the rebellion and are now invaded by plundering armies of insurgents, wasting and devouring with fire and sword, not to speak of the exiled true men from Eastern Tennessee who have taken arms under the banner which no oppression could compel them to desert, to recover their lands and homes from the marauders who have made them desolate. In taking any view of this subject it must be remembered that the rebel organs have distinctly declared that all this they must have—that it is theirs, and is essential to the completeness and safety of their new Confederacy. Who is prepared then to yield our brethren in Western Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri and East Tennessee a prey to the tender mercies of Jeff. Davis and his band of forsworn traitors? None certainly except the few lewd fellows of the baser sort, who would shout, in their exhultation, at the result of an election gained under false pretenses, their hurras for Breckinridge, who skulked like a thief in the night to join the rebels with whom he is now acting, and even, though with somewhat more prudential reserve, for Jeff. Davis, the arch-traitor of them all.

The Orleans Princes.

Letters have been received in this city from Paris stating that, contrary to partial expectation there, the Emperor Napoleon has not been in the least "exercised" by the Count De Paris and his cousin, the Duc de Penthievre, having obtained commission in the Federal army of the United States. In 1859, the Duc de Chartres, (second son of the late Due d'Orleans,) served, during the Italian war, under Victor-Emanuel's banner, and, though then little more than eighteen years old, fairly won his commission of lieutenant in the Dragoon Guards of Nice. He frequently shared the perils of the French army in the field, and, with Napoleon's special concurrence, was treated by his officers with the respect generally paid, in Europe, to royal princes. At all events, Napoleon has no control, moral or legal, over the ex-royal family of France. The English newspapers generally declare that "the Count de Paris, heir to the French throne, as many Frenchmen still affirm lowered himself to the position of a partisan soldier. The *Times* inquires into the *motives* of these gallant young Frenchmen in taking arms in free America, and conjectures, either that "young and ardent men, the inheritors of a great name, the last scoins of a race which has for so many centuries played a conspicuous and influential part in the affairs of men, are anxious that the best years of their lives should not slip away in darkness and inactivity," or that "they may not unreasonably believe that the confidence of America in purely Democratic institutions has received a shock from which it is not likely to recover, and that *a demand may arise for persons qualified by Royal birth, and sympathy with the cause of the North to supply any such demand!* Really, if the *Times* be serious, its friends have cause to question its sanity. If this last suggestion (that a French prince looks out for a throne and sceptre in our Republic) be intended as a joke, it is one of the sorriest we ever encountered.

☞ Ellis B. Schnabel has been released from Fort Lafayette, where he was a prisoner since August last. Since the first commitment, July 20, there have been 180 prisoners sent to Fort Lafayette. Of these, Charles Barkley has been removed to Bedloe's, and Marshall Kane to Governor's Island; nine privateer prisoner's have been taken to the Tombs to await their trial; and ninety-six have been discharged upon taking the oath of allegiance, leaving at this date (October 26) 73 prisoners at the fort.

☞ Only one box of candles ... Galveston, Texas, and the gas ... want of coal, is the last ...

Markets.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 1, 1861.

WHOLESALE MARKET PRICES, PAID —BY OUR DEALERS.

Flour per bbl—Extra Family,	$5 25
" " Extra,	4 90
" " Superfine.	4 75
Wheat per bushel—White,	1 15
" " Red,	1 00
Rye " "	50
Corn " "	40
Oats " "	25
Barley " "	50
Corn Meal per 100 lbs.,	1 00
Potatoes per bushel,	31
Butter per pound,	15
Eggs per dozen,	10
Hay per ton,	8 00
Cloverseed per bushel,	4 00
Timothyseed do.,	1 25
Flaxseed do.,	1 00

New York, Oct 30, 1861.—Markets are steady. Railroad stock is selling at pretty good figures.

Married.

On the 8th ult., by Rev. J. A. Hamilton, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. JOSEPH LYDICK to Mrs. JANE SADDLER, both of East Mahoning tp., Indiana co.

On the 22d ult., near Greenville, by Rev. John Rice, Mr. LEVI OVER to Miss SUSANNA DICK, all of Cherryhill tp., Indiana co.

On Thursday the 31 inst, at the Lutheran paraonage in Birmingham Huntingdon co, by the Rev. J. B. Crist, Mr. JOHN CRYDER to Miss ELLIE FOX, both of Sinking Valley.

So one by one they pass away.

Died.

On the 19th ult., of diptheria, MARY C., daughter of Wm. and Mary Ann Hadden, aged 5 years 8 months and 21 days, of Altoona.

On the 23d ult., of diptheria, ELLA, daughter of William and Catharine Fair, of White tp., Indiana co., aged 4 years and 3 months.

On Sunday night last, in Wayne tp., Indiana co., of typhoid fever, WILLIAM DILTS, Esq., aged — years.

NOTICE.

Having received the new postage stamps notice is hereby given that I will exchange the new for the old stamps for six days from this date, after which time the old stamps will not be received at this office.

HARRIET M. STEWART, P. M.
Tyrone P. O., Oct. 29, 1861.

COAL.

JAS. M. COOPER & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS OF PORTER, MILLIKEN AND CO.)

ARE prepared to furnish the public with a good article of Bituminous Coal, by the boat, car, or cart load.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 1, 1861.
J. M. Cooper. S. Milliken.

TO DISABLED SOLDIERS, SEAMEN AND MARINES AND WIDOWS OR OTHER HEIRS of those who have died or been killed in the service. CHAS. C. TUCKER, Attorney for Claimants. Bounty Land and Pension Agent, Washington City, D. C.

Pensions procured for Soldiers, Seamen, and Marines of the present war, who are disabled by reason of wounds received or disease contracted while in service, and Pensions. Bounty Money and Arrears of Pay obtained for widows or other heirs of those who have died or been killed while in service.

Bounty Land procured for services in any of the other wars.

CHAS. C. TUCKER,
Washington, D. C.
[November 1, 1861.]

ELECTION OF MANAGERS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Altoona and Clearfield Plank Road and Turnpike Company, will be held at the Office of the Secretary, in Altoona, on Monday Nov. 4, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a President and Board of Managers, for the ensuing year.

J. W. KESSLER, Sect.
Oct. 25, 1861.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

JESSE WINGATE, Proprietor.
October 25, 1861.

J. H. KEATLEY,
Attorney at Law,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

References:
Governor A. G. Curtin, Harrisburg, Penna.
James T. Hale, Bellefonte, Center Co Penna.

NEW STOVES,
TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE,
IN ALTOONA.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received a large supply of STOVES, of all Patterns, such as: Continental Cook, and Herald Cook. The *Elm Gas Burner* which is far superior for Parlors, to Silvers' Gas Burner.

The *Ida Gas Burner* and the *Gem Gas Burner*, these are the Stoves of the Season. He has also, the *Egg*, and every variety of Stoves.

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE, in great variety always on hand.

ROOFING & SPOUTING
done on short notice.

All kinds of job work promptly attended to. Store and Shop on Annie street, between Harriet and Adaline streets, East Ward.

STEPHEN WINTERS.
Altoona, Oct. 25, 1861.

Poetry

THE WIFE OF THE VOLUNTEER.

I knew by the light in his deep dark eye,
When he heard the beat of the mustering drum,
That he never would fold his arms and sigh
Over the evils that were to be:
I knew that the blood of a patriot sire
Coursed through his veins like a stream of fire:

So I took his hand,
And bade him go,
But he never dreamed
That it grieved me so.

Two fair-haired children he left with me,
Who lisp his name at eventide—
The very hour when upon his knee
He used to fondle his pet and pride;
Alas! they may never again be blessed
By a father's care in the old home nest;

And he never again
May hear the tones
Or kiss the lips
Of his little ones.

I know he has answered his country's call;
That his breast is bared at a high command;
But my heart will break, I know, if he fall
In the battle's front, by a traitor's hand;
Yet I murmur not, though my tear wet eyes
Attest the worth of the sacrifice:

'Tis a wife's free gift,
Two lives in one
In the name of God
And of Washington.

Perhaps when the maple leaves are red,
And the golden glories of harvest come,
I shall wake some morning to hear his tread,
And give him a warm heart's welcome home;
To kneel with him in fervent prayer,
Thanking our God for his watchful care,
In shielding his heart
From the rebel's brand
Who honored the flag
Of our cherished land.

The Farmer.

BOOK FARMERS.

What has become of that large class of individuals who, twenty years ago, amused themselves by railing out against book farmers? Where are all those who laughed at under-draining and subsoil plowing?—We are told that some *paysans* in France do not believe that the elder Napoleon is dead, if any such are to be found in our country, they may still doubt the advantage arising from under-draining and subsoiling, though these latter perhaps have become sufficiently general, to enable most inteligent and observing men to know something of their usefulness.

In the early part of our career as an agriculturist, we readily purchased refuse salt at four cents per bushel; it is now worth within three cents of the price of clean salt, and this change has probably arisen from the increase in the number of what, twenty years ago, would have been called book farmers. But few oyster shells are now used to fill holes in vacant lots in cities; they are eagerly sought by farmers, for the manufacture of lime and salt mixture, for application as lime, etc. We wonder whether *the book haters are those* who purchase the oyster shell lime?

The guano and super-phosphates of lime, and other artificial fertilizers now sold in this country, realize a greater sum than the total amout of the annual expenses of government twenty years ago. Are the book haters the purchasers?

Where are those to be found now who deny the truths set forth by Liebig? Who doubts that the atmosphere contains and supplies ammonia rendering water a greater solvent of inorganic materials of the soil, thus supplying them in the proper form to plants? Who now attempts to advocate the exploded doctrine, that each element is of the same value, whatever may be its condition? Who believes that a hundred pounds of feldspar-rock finely ground, and containing 17 per cent, of potash, are equal in value to 17 pounds of potash, leached from the ashes of any organism.

What has become of the book haters?—Truths, once in print, become falsehoods in the estimation of this antique class of fogies; but the industry of printers has so monopolized all facts as soon as ascertained, that books begin to be admitted to be the source from which truths may be gathered.

The day is fast approaching when the ignorant farmer will occupy the same grade in his dealing as the ignorant lawyer, the ignorant doctor, or the ignorant divine—*Working Farmer.*

KEEPING APPLES.—If you want your winter apples to keep well, you must carefully observe the four following things:

1 See that the surface or outside of your apples are perfectly free from moisture before you store them away.

2. Avoid putting them in a damp place where moisture can have access to them.

3. Exclude the air from them by burrying them in dry earth, the drier the better, or covering them in the cellar, with such earth.

4, Keep them in as cool a temperature as possible, but so as to avoid frost; for heat, air and moisture are the three active agents that must, when acting in concert, soon heat and rot your apples. And the same is equally true of winter pears, and also of all our root crops, such as cabbage, carrots, parsnips, beets turnips, potatoes, etc.

Clippings.

To kill your enemies—treat them to three cent brandy.

There are in the city of Chicago, Ill., 33 John Smiths, and 252 other Smiths.

The whole number of West Point graduates from 1802 to 1860 was less than two thousand.

An Editor of our acquaintance says that he is willing to pass for what he is worth. Well, we will take him—we want a little small change.

A Savannh, Ga., paper says that the secession leaders are as true as steel. That is too modest by half. They far surpass steel—they are Stealers.

A farmer of our acquaintance, who has been trying to improve the quality of his apples that, "instead of improving, they go backwards." We suppose they are *crab* apples.

It is related that not a few of the rebels entered their regimnnts with no more than one change of clothes. There is another change that they deserve—that, namely, to the shroud and winding sheet.

A lithographed certificate of honorable discharge is in course of preparation by order of the government, for presentation to every soldier of the army entitled therein. It is to be printed in colors, and the design is represented as very appropriate.

A man in Germantown says he has a little machine in his house which has acquired perpetual motion. It is a simple contrivance, reqires no weights, lines or springs to make it go, but go it does, and not only will not stop, but to save his life he cannot stop it. It is his wife's tongue.

Attending Commencement at Amherst College, when Chief Magistrate of Massachusetts, Governor Banks was asked by a lady he met in the library, whether he was a gradute of that College.

"No, madam," was his reply; "I graduated at a hatter's shop."

There is a volume of argument, in the following paragraph, in favor of the institutions of Freedom:

"In the *five Regiments* sent cut by Connecticut, there were but *four* men who did not write their own names. These "Yankee mudsills" have to fight "Southern gentleman," like the Fall River Rangers, taken at Fort Hatteras, where, out of *one Company* of sixty-four, but *five* were able to sign their names to the enlistment roll.

MRS. PARTINGTON'S LAST.—Ike goes for a soldier. Mrs. Partington makes a farewell address: "Ike, my son, stand up while I dress you—hold my bonnet and specks Fellow soldier—It is the abandoned duty of all to be patriarchal in these times, and to hand down, unrepaired, the glorious flag of all seceeding generation." [Here Ike commenced counting off the new fashioned cheer, swinging the old bonnet up and down as he went in—one, two, three, tiger.] "March hesitatingly into the contented field, and if a rebel demands your quarters, tell him you had but three, and the last one is spent; then, if he won't quit and leave, 'quit yourself like a man, 'and may you have a glorious campaign of it."

LEARNING BY SIGHT.—A master of an evening school, in a village near Cheltham, was endeavoring to beat the alphabet into the head of one of his scholars, but he found the task almost hopeless. The master enraged at the boy's stupidity, showing him the letter A, asked him whether he knew that letter.

"Yes zur," was the reply.

"What is it then?"

"I dont naw, zur," answered the boy.

'How is that, sirrah; you said you knew it just this minute?

"Ay.zur, so I does: I noze un very well by zight; but drot me if I can recollect his name?"

GERMANS IN THE UNITED STATES.—It is estimated, though we think too largely that the number of German speaking people in this country is 5,000,000. More than half are Protestants, mostly nominally Lutherans, though many have been designated with State Churches, now give but little attention to religious matters. They had been a religious people, undoubtedly in this free country their infidelity will be greatly diminished. The Baptists have 50 German churches, the United Brethern, and other denominations have some representatives among them. The Methodist Episcopal Church has 311 churches valued at $507,460, with about 20,000 members and probably 100,000 attendants upon heir preaching in the German language. The number of German soldiers in the field is said to be about 40,000.

A RUINED CHARACTER.—Not long since, in a certain neighborhood, a man was wandering in search of employment. He called at respectable farmer's house, and told his errand.

'What is your name?' asked the man.

'Jonathan Ullman.'

'The same that lived near here when a boy?'

'The same, sir.'

'I will not employ you then.'

Poor Jonathan, surprised at such a reply, passed on to the next farmer's; but the same reply was given. He soon came in sight of an old school house.

'Ah!' said he, 'I understand it now. I was a school boy there once, but what kind of a school boy! Lazy and disobedient.—Although I am now in a measure reformed they all think me the same kind of a man as I was in school boy. Oh! that I had done my duty when a school—then again could I dwell pleasantly in the land of my birth.

School-boys and school girls, please remember that your school-mates will be likely to look upon you in manhood or womanhood as they did in youth. Then in your school days, prepare for noble men noble women.—*The Gem.*

DANIEL WEBSTER'S TASTE IN BARNS.—To an account of the burning of the barn on the Webster estate at Marshfield, the Plymouth *Rock* appends the following anecdote of the departed statesmen:

"An incident connected with the building of this barn illustrates Mr. Webster's particular and personal supervision of all his farming arrangements. The order for building the barn, with plans and specifications by himself, came from Mr. Webster while in Washington. On his arrival home he was was much chagrined to find it covered with unplaned boards, by some misunderstanding on the part of the builder.—The first intimation the workmen had of his presence was a peremptory order from Mr. W., standing in the doorway, to *stop* work inside, and *finish* the outside. All hands set to work erecting new scaffolding from which they went over the whole surface of this large structure, amounting to nearly one thousand square yards, countersinking the nails, and hand-planing the boards to a smooth surface for the reception of paint. Probably the first and only barn in this region planed after it was built, and the workmen wished it might be the last, as it proved a very inconvenient and the laborious task."

NEW GOODS!

HAVING but recently returned from the East with a new stock of ready made CLOTHING &c, the subscriber offers to the public, of this vicinity, a rare chance for cheap and substantial wearing apparel, and respectfully asks a share of the public patronage.

LOUIS GOLDMAN.

Oct. 18, '61-3m

SHERIFF SALES.

The Sheriff of Blair county will sell on the 0th of October, (court week) in Hollidaysburg the following preperty, to wit:

All the interest of JACOB NICHOLAS, in a certain lot of ground in Altoona, having thereon a two story dwelling house.

All the interest of JOHN NAGLE, in a certain lot of ground, in Altoona, having erected thereon a frame tavern.

All the interest of FLEMING TROUT and GORGE W. CUNNINGHAM, in a certain lot of ground in the town of Logan, Logan township, having upon it a one story plank building.

All the interest of DANIEL McCAULY, in a certain tract of land situate in Logan twp., containing 130 arres, more or less, and bounded by lands of Empfield, Hutchinson and others.

All the interest of JOSEPH DEISER, decd; in a certain lot, in Hollidaysburg having thereon erected a three story brick Brew house and Lager beer vaults, and a frame stable.

All the interest of JOHN FOX, Jr., in several lots in Tyrone borough, Blair Co. having Blacksmith shop, stable and double house erected thereon.

All the interest of DAVID McCLEAN, in a certain lot of ground, situate in in Tyrone Bor., having thereon a two story dwelling house and a stable.

Trial List for October Term, 1861.

FIRST WEEK.

E J Bollinger vs Downs & Co
John Hays & Son vs D Kirkpatrick & Sons
Elizabeth J Leamer vs WK Hemphill & Co &al
Joseph Smith vs C Aultman & Co
McClanahan Jack & Co vs William Conrow
Jos Dysart vs B O'Friel's heirs
E McMillan for use vs Getty & Patterson
T Banks vs F W Rauch
T Barnes vs Paul Mauk
Jas Malone vs Shoenberger's Ex'rs

SECOND WEEK.

John Miller vs Shoenberger's Ex'rs
Same vs Same
Charles Hughes vs G L Lloyd
George Wehn vs Jane Beals
B O'Friel's Administratrixs vs AM White &Co
Taylor & Bacon vs James M Lytle
C Garber's Executors vs Shoenberger's Ex'rs
Same vs A P Wilson
John Fox vs Union Insurance Company
Henry McMullen vs A McClain
McNamara's Adx vs Wm Lyon
Jacob Ressler vs Shoenberger's Executors
D Good's use vs D Watson et al
Wm Buchanan's use vs B O'Friel's Adm'rs
Jos P Brinton vs John Miller et al
Brotherlin vs Hagerty & Harmon
A M & R White vs R M Lemon & Co
E B Isett vs John Miller
Daniel Shannon vs George Wehn
Joseph P Brinton vs John Dougnerty
C H F Hench vs Jacob Good
Chas Hughes vs Penna R R Co
Louis Plack vs John D Hughes
Blair Co Iron & Coal Co vs R M Lemon
McFarlane's Admx vs Shoenberger's Ex'rs
Daniel Glass vs J Falkner and others
James D Rea vs Kemp and Lust
Same vs C Lust
Mrs R S Lytle vs Jos Steel
Andrew Biddle vs John Breneman & al
S & R Kergan vs James Alexander
Alsop & Shriver vs Alex Dobbins
R H Campbell vs Watson, White & Co
W P Dysart vs H Haupt et al
John Miller vs Penna R R Co
Chaffee, Stout & Co vs A Patterson
Knile & Carroll vs W Casey
C Wendell vs A. M and R White & Co
D H Hofius' Adm'r vs E H and E S Lytle
Lorenz and Leamer vs J L Hemphill et al
Ashby and Rocap vs Dr H T Coffey
J Wilkes' Ex'r vs A and E Patterson
Geo W Mauk vs M B Lingenfelter
H Crumbecker vs Wm Donaldson
A Byers et al vs Evan Williams
Elias Baker vs David Trexler
J S Medara and Co vs Brotherlin
A L Hrllidar vs Same
E McGraw vs J M Lindsey et al
H Irven vs J Shoemaker
McClanahan, Watson & Co vs J Brotherlin
M Cassiday vs John Tate
Ellen Bouslough vs Jacob Bouslough
E Hoover's Adm'rs vs J B Hoover et al
H Y Brady vs J K Ely
Peter Campbell vs Same
Wm Harlin vs Frazier
Devries, Stephens & Thomas vs H L Ake etal
C Campbell & Bro vs Tyrone & Clearfield Railroad Company
W Innes Adm'r vs John Innes' Executors
Josiah Diehl vs D C Mc Cormic
Allegheny Coal Co vs H McClelland
Mc Cormic vs Thos McNamara

JOS. BALDRIGE, Prothonotary.

BOOTS and SHOES, Mnaufactured and Repaired by
J. M. ALBRIGHT,
Walnut st., Hollidaysburg.
Oct. 23 '61-tf

List of Traverse Jurors, October Term, 1861.

Acres Joseph, Martinsburg Bor.,
Alexander James, Allegheny.
Ale Alexander, Catharine.
Burket John M. N. Woodberry.
Baum Henry, Hollidaysburg.
Bridenbaugh Henry, Tyrone Tp.
Bingham Thos., Hollidaysburg.
Caldwell David T. Altoona.
Culp Samuel, Tyrone Tp.,
Crawford Robert, Tyrone Tp.,
Calderwood James M. Tyrone bor.,
Crumbecker Henry, Frankstown.
Campbell John Esq., Antis.
Coleman James, Logan.
Crocker Joseph C. Tyrone Tp.,
Cunningham George, Frankstown.
Dysart William P. Antis.
Dick Jacob P. Taylor.
Diehl Simon, Juniata.
Douglas William, Gaysport.
Ettenger George, Snyder.
Fluke William A. Woodberry
Fegley George, Antis.
Galbraith Robert C. Tyrone Tp.,
Grabill John, Greenfield.
Gorsuch Benjamin, Woodbery.
Hagerty Oliver, Logan.
Hamilton John, Logan.
Hite Conrad, Juniata.
Hamilton Robert, Allegheny.
Jack William, Hollidaysburg.
Jaggart Clement, Altoona.
Knott Miller, Altoona.
Kipple Samuel, Logan.
Lanty Daniel, Altoona.
Morrow Mathew, Tyrone Tp.,
Moses George, Greenfield.
McIntosh Henry, Blair.
McIntosh Michael, Juniata.
McNamara Thos, Jr.' Hollidaysburg.
McClelland William, Woodberry.
McNamara Robert, Gaysport.
Orr George W. Tyrone Tp.
Patterson George W. Gaysport bor.
Percival William, Altoona.
Wisegarver Joseph, Greenfield.
West John C. Hollidaysdurg.

SECOND WEEK.

Biddle Andrew, Logan.
Bell Edward, Antis.
Burgomaster Henry, Allegheny.
Bell James H., Hollidaysburg.
Burley Jonathan H., Tyrone bor.
Barr Joseph, Gaysport.
Cramer James C., Tyrone bor.
Claper Henry, Huston
Cooper David E Woodberry
Campbell Thomas Altoona
Dasher Benjamin Oaysport
Diehl Jonas Freedom
Feay William Woodberry
Grazier Joseph Sinker
Green Andrew, Logan
Gwin James L Esq Logan
Hartsock Charles, Hollidaysburg
Hoover Adam Tyrone bor
Isett Simon Allegheny
Johnston James M Woodberry.
Kean Charles Hollidaysburg
Kopp George Frankstown
Kinkead James M Catharine
Lane George R Altoona
Mateer Cyrus Catharine
Mock George W Greenfield
Mathews Rodgers Blair
McCartney Allen Antis
Nicodemus Levi N Woodberry
Orr Perry Logan
Rice John B Taylor
Ramey David K Hollidaysburg
Shannon Charles C Altoona
Smith Samuel, Frankstown
Smith William Esq Allegheny
Stevans James Juniata
Shaw Samuel K Blair
Thomas William Hollidaysdurg

GRAND JURORS.

Ayers William S Allegheny
Colclesser Daniel Logan
Clapper John Huston
Cooper James M Hollidaysburg
Cassidy Francis Blair
Evans Hugh Logan
Funk John Allegheny
Freeman James A Hollidaysburg
Green Joseph A Antis
Gifford John B Catharine
Hoover Jacob Allegheny
Johnston Francis J Tyrone Tp
Law Joseph Altoona
Leoffard Adam Tyrone Tp
Lang Washington Woodberry
Koon David Allegheny
Merryman William Snyder
Myers William Allegheny
Mann Charles J Altoona
Mateer John W N Woodberry
McCoy Francis Hollidaysburg
McIntrye John Frankstown
Rhodes Samuel G N Woodberry
Wolfkill John Huston

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by precept to the Sheriff of Blair county directed, by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Blair, bearing test the 29th day of July, A. D. 1861, I am commanded to make

PUBLIC PROCLAMATION,

throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at he Court House in the Borough of Hollidaysburg, in the county of Blair, on the *First Monday* (*4th day*) *of Nov.* 1861. for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges; when and where all Jurors witnesses and suitors, in the trial of all said issues are required to attend.

Dated at Hollidaysburg, the 18, day of Oct., A. D. 1861, and in the 84th year of American Independence.

JAMES FUNK, Sheriff.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by precept to the Sheriff of Blair county directed, dated at Hollidaysburg, the 29th of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, under the hands and seals of the Hon. Geo. Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria, and the Honorables Samuel Dean and Adam Moses his associates, Judges of the county of Blair, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictment and presentments, made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall be committed or perpetrated within said county, or all persons who are or shall hereafter be committed for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make

PUBLIC PROCLAMATION

throughout my whole bailiwick that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace, will be held at the Court House in the Borough of Hollidaysburg, on the

Fourth Monday (*28th day*) *of Oct.* 1861. and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then there to prosecute them as it shall be just; and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within the said county, be there in their proper persons, at 11 o'clock A. M. of said day, with their inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Hollidaysburg, the 18, day of Oct. A. D. 1861, and in the 84th year of American Independence.

JAMES FUNK, Sheriff.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW VOLUME.

On the seventh of September, 1861, THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE commenced the twenty-first of its existence; THE DALIY TRIBUNE being some months older and THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE somewhat younger. For more than twenty years, this journal has labored in what its conductors have felt to be the cause of Humanity, Justice and Freedom, endeavoring to meliorate the condition of the oppressed and unfortunate, to honor and encourage useful exertion in whatever sphere, and, to promote by all means the moral, intellectual and material advancement of our country. It has aimed to be right rather than popular, and to espouse and commend to-day the truth that others may not be willing to accept till to-morrow. In pursuing this course, mistakes have doubtless been made and faults committed; but having in all things incited our readers to think and judge for themselves rather than adopt blindly our own or others' conclusion, we believe we may fairly claim for this journal the credit of having qualified its readers to detect and expose even its errors. To develop the minds of the young by the most general, thorough and practical Education, and to encourage and stimulate Productive Industry, through free grants of Public Lands to actual settlers and cultivators, as also through the protection of immature or peculiarly exposed branches from too powerful foreign competition, ad- among the aims to which this journal has ares hered through good and evil report, and which it steadfastly commends to American patriotism and philanthropy.

As to the Civil War now devastating our country we hold it to have originated in a Rebellion more wanton, wicked, inexcusable, then was ever before known—a Rebellion in the interest of the few against the many—a Rebellion designed to raise higher the walls of caste and tighten the chains of oppression. Having done all we could without a surrender of vital principle to avoid this War, and witnessed the forbearance, meekness, and long-suffering with which the Federal Government sought to avert its horrors, we hold it our clear duty, with that of every other citizen, to stand by the nation and its fairly chosen rulers, and to second with all our energies their efforts to uphold the Union, and the supremecy of the Laws. And, though the Rebellion has become, through usurpation, deception, terriorism and spoilation, fearfully strong, we believe the American Republic far stronger, and that the unanimous, earnest efforts of loyal hearts and hands will insure its overthrow. But on all questions affecting the objects the scope, and duration of this most extraordinary contest, we defer to those whom the American People have clothed with authority, holding unity of purpose and action indispensible in so grave an emergency.

In a crisis like the present, our columns must be largely engrossed with the current history of the War for the Union, and with elucidations of its more striking incidents We shall not, however, remit that attention to Literature, to Foreign Affairs, to Agricultural Progress, to Crops, Markets, &c, &c., which has already, we trust, won for THE TRIBUNE an honorable position among its cotemporaries. Our main object is and shall be to produce a comprehensive newspaper, fromwhich the careful may glean a vivid and faithful history of the times, not merely in the domain of Action but in that of Opinion also. As our facilities for acquiring information increase with years, we trust that an improvement in the contents of our journal is perceptible, and that, in the variety and fulness of intelligence afforded, we may still hope to "make each day a critic on the last." In the hope, we solicit a continuence of the generous measure of patronage hitherto accorded to our journal.

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Oct. 18, '61-6m

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Oct. 18, '61-tf

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